THE HUMAN RIGHT TO HEALTH A WHA RESOLUTION?

Natalya Olin

Nord-Sud XXI

Medicus Mundi Symposium Basel, November 2011

SUMMARY

- Where has the Right to Health (RtH) has been agreed upon by States?
- How the RtH has been considered within WHO and its partners?
- What is the value-added of a WHA Resolution on the Right to Health?
- What can civil society do to help achieve a resolution?

THE RIGHT TO HEALTH



Legal expressions:

- The League of Nations Health Organization, 1922
- The World Health Organization, 1945
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- International Covenant of Economic and Social Rights, 1976
- Numerous regional treaties

Political expressions:

- PAHO Res. "Health and Human Rights" (Sept. 2010)
- WHA Res. "Sustainable Health Financing Structures and Universal Coverage" (May 2011)
- UNGA Political Declaration on Non-Communicable Diseases (Sept. 2011)
- Rio Declaration on Social Determinants of Health (Oct. 2011)

THE VALUE ADDED OF A WHA RESOLUTION ON THE RIGHT TO HEALTH

- The Value-Added for WHO
 - Organization
 - Activities
- The Value-Added for States
- The Value-Added for CS
- 4. What CSOs/NGOs can do

THE VALUE ADDED FOR WHO ORGANIZATION

- 1. Guide priority setting by WHO Sec, EB, WHA
- Guide the more frequent drafting of two year strategies mandated by EB
- Guide the WHO's adopted strategy of mainstreaming human rights
- 4. Better utilize and empower the already existing resources within WHO working on the human right to health
- 5. Better align WHO with States' expectations and States' existing commitments

THE VALUE ADDED FOR WHO ACTIVITIES

- Encourage WHO to engage States' cooperation
- Empower WHO to better engage with international and regional human rights mechanisms
- Reiterate the commitment to the RtH by the States that are WHO
- Focus WHO's strategy for health on the concept of human dignity
- Enhance WHO's contribution to international norms and standard setting

THE VALUE ADDED FOR STATES

Reiterate their existing commitment to the

rights-based approach

 Strengthen the relationship between health & social determinates & MDGs

- Encourage States to enter into & seek cooperation for achieving health for all
- Emphasize participation of individuals and civil society in health-related decision-making



Image based on photo from WHO.int

- Contribute to enhancing the education of people about their right to health
- Encourage accountability for the right to health by all States both within their countries and across borders

ADDED-VALUE FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

- Another tool to encourage States' to respect the human right to health
 - Especially to encourage cooperation
 - A tool to encourage increased investment in health by States
 - To ensure accountability by all actors
- A means to achieve greater participation opportunities and rights within and with WHO
- A reminder of the universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated nature of human rights

WHAT IS REQUIRED FROM STATES AND CIVIL SOCIETY?

- Engage States to consider the human right to health as they set WHO's priorities
- Encourage States to reiterate their commitment to the right to health at this crucial time in WHO's future planning
- Encourage WHO staff working on human rights and health to take this opportunity to strengthen their mandate
- Undertake efforts to discuss the rights-based approach to health

CONTACT

Ms. Natalya Olin Nord-Sud XXI WHA.HRH@gmail.com



Thank you!